feet Force Pump Hose. fathoms Cordage, for Furean of Equipment, &c. fathoms Gorange, the bile Beef, bble, Pork—to be pavy slandard in all respecta-tions of Provisions and Cluthing. Summary of Hose and Cordage see schedule at

his office.
The above articles to be delivered from af cost to the Dovernment for freight or transportation, and at the fisk and expense of the party furnishing C. C. Jacksow, against the party furnishing the party furn

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1896.

Proposale will be received until 12 a'clock, m., MON-DAY, May 7, instant, for Orading and Orav-ling North Capitel street, between L sterest north and New York avenue; the gravel to be also inches in the centre, the property of the form inches towards the gutter line; in he well relied with a heavy roller after gravelling, and to he relieved of all broilders of an improper size, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

Ridders will visite the price per cable yard for cutting or filling, that which measures most to be paid for her cours; the surprise dirt to be deposited wherever the Commissioner.

Commissioners that the appropriation will be paid until the work is appropriation.

Bidders will aske the commissioner and Assistant Commissioners.

itationers.
will state the price per cubic yard for grading quare yard for gravailing. J. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, APRIL 22, 1806.—Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m., on THURDD 17, May 3d, instant, for grading and gravelling M sizesh north, between Psurieenth and Fiftseith streets west. The gravel to be mine inches in the centre, is apering of to four inches toward the gatter line; to be well rolled with a heavy roller arise gravelting, and to be relieved of all bonders of an improper size, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

sload:

Rodders will etals the price per cubic varid for cutting
or filling, that which measures most, to be paid for inst
once; the atfpine dirt to be deposited wherever the
Commissioner may direct.
To part of the appropriation will be paid out!! the
work is approved by the Commissioner and Assistant

Work in approve by Commissioners.

Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and square yard for gravelling.

JAMES W. SPALDING. JAMES W. SPALDING, Commissioner Second Ward.

seich Vanit at the National terminery arisined by the init, the required materials to be furnished by the netword contractors, and the second contractors, and the second contractors, and the second contractors, and the second contractors in the second contractors and the second contractors are second contractors, and second contractors are second contractors, and second contractors are second contractors, and second contractors are second contractors.

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Contractor of the second contractors are second contractors are second contractors.

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SALE OF ARMY WAGONS

GALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

GRIP GUARTEMARTER'S OFFICE,
BADTO OF MARIKHOTOR,
Benind Propunsia are invited for the paralises of 270
Army Wagons, in lots of not less than twenty-feve.
These singular services, but still serviceshis for read
army Wagons, is lots of soci less than twenty-feve.
These singular services, but still serviceshis for read
army Magons. Two originals of the properties of the required apon mutification of scenytance of hid, and prior
to the delivery of the Wagons. Two rights to reject all
hidse considered two less to reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depoit, about one mile
east of the Lapitol, and non be seen by applying to Cal.
These wagons are at Lincoln Depoit, about one mile
east of the Lapitol, and non be seen by applying to Cal.
Proposals should be signed with the bidder's foil
name, and give his post office address, endurand "Proposals in purchase Army Wagons," and addressed to
posals in purchase Army Wagons," and addressed to
posals in purchase Army Wagons," and addressed to
EDOLOGIALS EOD MAIL DALIS.

TOROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

Fear Orgice Brankings,
Warmaroro, D. C., April 23, 1666.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until into o 'clock, a. m., the this day of June next, for firstalphing during the period of one year, from and after the in day of June will propose the propose of the period of one year, from and after the individual propose of the period of one year, from and the period of one year, from and the period of th

tactics width; the warp and well to be searly as above described.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of thinner join canvas, weighting not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 19½ inches width.
Those of rices No. 1 and the to the mode with a Those of rices No. 1 and the to the mode with a similar to make of the same and the same tendent in order of eyelest heise—at least test to the former and eight to the latter—are to be made with, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient heise gord to less and itse them thoroughly and etrought, Unless seamless, they are to be made with two assum, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked inside and outside "United States Mall," in the finance of the same of the same of the same and the same of sewings.

strongly. Unless seamless, they are to be made with swe assum, secured each with two rows of sawing. All see to be marked under and outside "United States and the secure of the control of the secure of the

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

Mayor's Oprice, {
 Washington, Api 119, 1690. {
 stands said by received by the understands said 12 o'clock, m. on MONDAY, April 30th, instant, for the building of a three-riest barrel Sower, (harded demose), the walls to be time-rinches in thickness in New York avenue, between Fontienth and Fontienth and the Prince and t

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1866.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT,

National Republican.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Washington April 25, 1866.

Broaded proposals will be received at this office until
12 clock m., on MONDAT, May Thi, instent, for the
laying of the gas and water service pipes, and interal
evers where they may be necessary, on Functionals
street west, between the canal and if street north, in
sacordance with the act approved October 11, 1865.

Reselfacations can be seen at the Commissioners of
improvements office overy day from 10 to 12 o'clock
m, or by calling on the Gommissioner of the Second
ward at any time.

JAR. W. RPALDING,
appl:-cotd

Commissioner Second Ward.

PROPOSALS

The right to decide say of all Proposalies to do so, is reserved.

connect for the interest of the Gorporalies to do so, is reserved.

If the control of the composition of the Commissions of Improvements every day between 10 a. m. and 12 m., or at any time by calling on the Commissioner of the Fourth ward.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL.

April 4

Commissioner Fourth Ward.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING A BUILDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINERY OF THE NAVAL CALBERTY GROUNDS AT ANNAFOLIS, MARYLAND.

s work.

If upon examination of the plans and specifications it
ould appear that a oddfon long can be made to the

DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSANT OF SCHOOLSON, WASHINGTON, April 20, 18-4. Washinston, April 20, 18-6. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received a bis office until SATUROAY, april 28, 1809, at 11 o'el. ck. m., for farnishing this depot with the following sincery for three (3) months, from the first day of May

e ream. Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to

Biotting Taper, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to he ream.
Official Euvelopes, per M, white and buff, of the following sless: x10, x0, x11, 81-9, 81, 13-01, xx10.
Letter Euvelopes, per M, white and buff, of the following sless: 30, x6, 35-1, x1, xx2.
Senting Wax, per pound.
Evelopes, per yound.
Evelopes, per down, bettier, per dosno.
Evel Tape. Nos. 17 and 21, per speci.
Penholder, senerted, per dosno.
Eugers' Erasers, per dosno.
Eugers' Erasers, per dosno.
Evel Pen, Gillott's, Nos. 203, 404, 533, 251,
Ruises.
Load Pendils, Pabor's.
Araold's genutine Weiting Finid, quarts and pints, per dosno.

ng Paper, to weigh not lets than 100 pounds to

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief o: Bureau of Navigation

opB-sets

MAXOB'S OFFICE

Wassingwing, April 23, 1999.

**Saled Proposals for grading and paving the earlingwing of fourteenth stress west, from the north side of H stress teat, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, NOSDAY, May 7th, is retained, with stones similar to those used in paving stand, with stones similar to those used in paving stand, with stones similar to those used in paving stand, with stones similar to those used in paving stand, with stones and seven inches deep, in accordance with the act approved October 13, 1800.

four lands aper eather grade for grading the paving to be laid on a bed of pure gravel sight inches deep, and four landses of sharp send on top of the gravel; the paving to be well rammed three times with a sinety-paving rammer, and the level times, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being rammed the loss time, and then exceed before being commissioner of the feed on ward and the assistant commissioners. be spent for the joint benefit of the than joint owners... the General Government and the proprietor of the soil; that, of these lots, 6,411 were sold, prior to 1802, when not in demand, and bidders were few, and of the proceeds of sale, \$642,682.62, \$330,508.68 was applied towards building the Capitol, and \$240,632.67 towards the erection of a mansion for the Chief Magistrate of the United States; that the remainder, with the exception of \$2.500 even each to the Columbia and Georgetown \$2,500 given each to the Columbia and Georgetown Colleges, \$10,000 each to the St. Vincent and Washington Orphan Arylums, was reserved for the mmissiquers.

No bid will be received unless the party or partie The right in reject any or all bids is reserved.

All the old exhibit-stone, flag fostwary, and guite
stone will be the property of the Corporation, to b
placed, after being taken up by the contractor, where
the commissioner may direct, not exceeding one square
off.

JAS. W. SFALDING,
approximation of the commissioner flag one square
off.

It represents further that it was not until pearly million was realised from these lots that Cor grees, admitting the propriety of appropriating some portion of the proceeds for the purpose of the original donation, on the 15th of May, 1820, directed original donation, on the loth of May, 1870, directed a reimbursement to the corporation of a just proportion of the expenses of opening and improving the streets and avenues adjacent to public squares or caservations, the proportion to be determined by a comparison of the length of the fronts

Proposals will be received by the underelgued until it stick, in., on MUNDAY, April 301, hairant, for the billiding of a three foot barrel fewer, haided diameter, and the stick of the billiding of a three foot barrel fewer, haided diameter, and the stick of the billiding of a three foot barrel fewer, haided diameter, and the stick of the sti ing from the sale of these lots. It is stated that such proportionate share was ing sums have been paid by the city for improve ments which the General Government should re

> fund:
> tewer, Four-and-a-half street, mear canal...
> tewer, Four-and-a-half street, mear President's grounds.
> Hall attreet, B to Venneyfvania aronna...
> temp Briggs.
>
> B 244 00 in Seventh street.
>
> a Tenth street, near New York avenue,
> the street, Penncylvania av. in I stroet,
> in Ninth atrost, between I and K.
>
> a signish street, between I and K.
>
> north, from blavesth to Tweifth std.
>
> h atrost weak, between I and K.
>
> t north, between and K.
>
> t north, between - steeth and X.
>
> t north, between - steeth and Xinth ets weet.
> h street, between I and K streets merih.
> et north, from Seventh to Eighth sis weet.
> vation at Pitth and it with streets.
> vation between Eighth and Ninth screets. C street nor w. from Seventh and Sighth sts... Beaning Pennsylvania avenue.

AT ANNAPOLIS, MANYLAND.

Scaled proposals, sudorest "Proposals r creeting a Building for the Department of Engineer on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 "click, m., or the 12th day of May sext, at which bour the bids will be opened for forwishing all the materials and workmanship necessaryling to the plans and specifications to be included a course of the plans and specifications to be a second and the proposed of the plans and specifications to be the plans and specifications to be sufficient to the plans and specifications to be sufficient to be plans and specifications to be sufficient to be plans and specifications to be sufficient to the point of the plans and specifications, and in all caspects ready for occupation. They are requised all contains the Line is which they will sugage to complete the weigh. tion of this amount, in accordance with the recon mendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the District and Ways and Means Committee of the

CONGRESSIONAL. SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

If appe examination of the plans and specifications if should appear that wolf finations can be made tending to leases the tending to leases the cost of the building without unpairing its trengh or durability, blidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complie the building if such modifications are adopted; that is, they can bid secording to the plans and appedicables, and also according to each modifications made not record to each modifications made not invite any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Rach hid must be accompanied by good and sefficient guarantors, aproved by as officer of the downment known to this Department, the the bidder will, if his offer to see pried, state in the contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the high result of the Government may require the contract of the Government may require the contract of Asylvation. The Contract of Market and Contract of Market C SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

The Fenate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that by order of the House no business would be in order to-day except general debate, as when the House is in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, asked for leave of absence for two weeks; which was accordingly granted.

Mr. Scaled made a lengthy speech upon reconstruction. The following were his premise:

1. There are only about five million disloys:
population in the construct.

2. This population, when fully restored to the
Union, the Constitution and the laws remaining
unamended, will hold more than one third of its
representative power, and the supreme control of
a least full-team States.

b m; or three (3) months, from the area way or millionery for three (3) months, from the area way.

It is a paper, ruled and nuraled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to the ream.

Letter Paper, ruled and nuraled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to the ream.

Lotter Paper, ruled and unruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to the ream.

Note Paper, ruled and unruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to the ream. east thirteen States.

They will be interested to use that power for division of the Union; and failing in that, for repudiation of its military and financial obligations.

thous.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, supported the President's policy. It said that there were two rebeliums. The rebellion of the South had been created out and peace had been restored, but the rebellion of the North was now rampant and unsubded. He denounced the policy of the Radicals, and declared that the Reconstruction Committee resembled one of the Southern secsoion conventions more closely than anything else. He reviewed the results of the abolition of slavery, as exhibited in the present wretched condition of the negroes. You call, said he, these victims of your policy "freedmen," and you term their ruin "commenciations" they are ready, and punctuality at breakfast they are ready, and punctuality at breakfast men," and you term their ruin "commenciation" they are ready, and punctuality at breakfast men, and breakfast they are ready, and punctuality at breakfast men, they are ready and punctuality at breakfast men, they are ready and punctuality at breakfast men, they are ready and punctuality at breakfast they are

Fifteenth streets weak in counset with the sever now being constructed on Fourisenth street, in accordance with the set appeared March 1, 1864, he have can man being constructed on Fourisenth street, in accordance with the set appeared March 1, 1864, he have can man believe the undersigned may direct.

Bidders with state the price per lineal foot for the sower, which shall include all exactations, the jac for the sower, which shall include all exactations, the jac for the source of the man-hole, the successful bidder of bidders of the successful bidder of the source of the man-hole, the successful bidder of the source and the successful bidder of the source of the man-hole, the successful bidder of the source of the man-hole, the successful bidder of the successful bidder of the source of the source of the man-hole, the successful bidder of the source of the

early handful of gum or fat insects standing, and squats at ease only when the half raw opossum is ready for the afternoon enjoyment, but it has been deepened by civilization till breakfast has passed out of the hands of the gastroneme into those of the doctor. One feeds one's self, and it is not on feeding that liferary cooks can be tempted to display the full resources of their art.

In India, where coolness is the one source of comfort, where sitting in a draft is Elysium and iced water raises your spirits, and coffee really stimulates, and the chance of cold meat is a separate and infrequent luxury, and breakfast may be as elaborate as dinner without costing a farthing or an exertion, social breakfasting is a recognized habit. In England, however, the meal is eminently one of utility alone. In very good houses you eat

England, however, the meal is eminently one of utility alone. In very good houses you eat it in solitude, or with your wife, at the hour which suits yourself—an arrangement specially designed to make good fellowship intrusive, and among the middle classes business begins too early. Half of us want to be doing something at ten, and a meal at nine and a-half, to be caten while you are still chilled through, annot therefore receive much at through, cannot therefore receive much at tention. A cut of meat and a cup of coffee is considered sufficient, and often too much. is considered sufficient, and often too much, for Englishmen rise too late really to enjoy cating before midday. Not that we mean to say anything in praise of early rising. The man who asserts in a climate like this that it is a virtue to get up at six, and looks at you suspiciously, as doubting your moral-fibre, because you get up at ten, ought to be made to wear a hair shirt, or shave with cold water, or use "mottled" soap, or complete his theory of life by some other needless but self-exalting form of physical self-denial. But still the early riser, unpleasant person as he usually is, has the compensation of hunger, which his more self-indulgent friend has not. We have known houses where simplicity was carried much farther than this—where, though dinner was good, breakfast was utterly negcarried much farther than this—where, though dinner was good, breakfast was utterly neg-lected; the women ate bread and butter and the men were considered well fed if they got fresh eggs and little scraps of red meat, sup-posed by courtery to be bacon. Such con-tempt for humanity is, however, we are happy to say, becoming rare, and were the question of breakfast only studied with the keenness, of breakfast only studied with the keenness, ardor, and purity of purpose displayed on the greater question of dinner, would speedily be extinct. Of course any real reform on the point must arise from a development of the inward consciousness, a cultivation of the latent conscience of the stomach, but a good deal of external aid can be gained from Mr. Bentley's little brochure.

good deal of external aid can be gained from Mr. Bentley's little brochure.

Before breakfast can assume its proper place among the subjects of art, it is necessary to decide what its central idea should be, and not only its central idea, but the central idea applicable to England. Bearing in mind that such of our countrymen as arc capable of distinguishing between eating and feeding, who would describe "skilley," for instance, as food, but not as breakfast, are neoole who will not waste morning time, the feeding, who would describe "skilley," for instance, as food, but not as breakfast, are people who will not waste morning time, the idea of breakfast should, we think, be the provision which best fortifies men for the labor of a long day. Women need not be considered, for they get a good midday meal, which is to them not unpleasant, for the children are about, and there is an interval between household supervision and visiting, and by a beneficent provision of nature they are exempt from the temptations to gourmandisc. Few women worth a straw care a straw what they eat, and as few men do not care. To the last day of their lives the best and cleverest women will eat the horrid imitations of sponge called buns, and for those who can eat buns with a relish gastronomy is an impertinence. The object is to qualify men for work, and breakfast therefore must consist mainly of eatable solids cold.

want it. We have seen human beings eat strawberries and cream with Lafitte. A little fresh fruit is at breakfast a perfect digester, but in truth it is useless writing about fruit. Englishmen never will know anything about it except how to grow the best fruits in the world. Fruit should not be eaten in ones, but in masses, as the Americans eat it, and it would be, did not London set the fashion, while laboring under a monopoly which absolutely forbids even reasonable competition. The idea of breakfast, in fact, should be cold solids and bread flavored with prepared meat, and within these limits it is possible, as Mr. Bentley's book shows, to secure an almost infinite variety, and to compose a breakfast almost as carefully as a dinner. With three or four alternatives—say ham, cold chicken, potted fish, brawn, sardines, and perhaps mushrooms alone hot, the joint cold, tea, coffee, and cocos, the last injuriously neglected, owing chiefly to an idea current among cooks that it can be made with water, whereas water should never go near it—even an Englishman may rise to his opportunities, and perceive that through the primary idea of breakfast must always be the vulgar one of feed, still due dignity may by art be secured to its position among meals. If the alternatives seem too many, they can be reduced without injury to the great principle, and a slice of the joint, an egg, and a little potted meat or anchovy paste will yield a breakfast sufficient to secure the last of the requisites we intend to suggest.

This is the capacity for cating a considerable meal. There is no time at which the average Englishman really needs a good supply of food so much as at breakfast. At dinner, he is exhausted with the day, and wants succulent things and soups—food which gets into the blood quickly, yet which will not destroy his evening by sending him to sleep. But at breakfast caters are invariably healthy men. Their frames are invariably healthy men. Their frames are invariably healthy men. Their frames are invariably healthy men.

The Place to Get Information.

The following notice, posted upon a Mississippi steambout, shows that there is no place which offers such opportunities for ex-tending one's fund of general information a on one of those floating palaces which navi gate the Father of Waters:

NOTICE.

And person, or persons, desirons of obtain ing information in regard to the distances to the various points along the river—the prob-able time of reaching them—the length o time the boat will remain—why the boat wil able time of reaching them—the length of time the boat will remain—why the boat will not remain longer—if passengers would have time to go to the post office—the depth of water—the geological, chronological or agricultural statistics of the country—pepulation, wealth, crops, leading or prominent characteristics of the people; their origin average height, complexion; color of hair, eyes and eyebrows—nature of disposition, temperament, rate of increase or decrease—number of births, marriages, deaths or serious attacks of illness—relative proportion of male and female progeny, and the probable reasons therefor—causes of decline in prosperity, and the different ways in which such disasters might have been, and probably would have been, avoided, had they been known at the time—the political, social and religious peculiarities of the people—their mistakes in belief, and the means of correcting them—the part taken by each individual in the late unhappy and unnecessary rebellion, and reasons therefor—and, in general, the history and probable deatiny of the inhabitants—the character of the stock raised, or to be raised—relative proportion of mules, horses, sheep, hugs and necroes—develoument of superset. character of the stock raised, or to be raised— relative proportion of mules, horses, sheep, hugs and negroes—development of superior stock—improvements anticipated or deterio-rations expected—number of bushels of corn to the acro—quantity of cotton—average size of water melons—height of grass—depth of wells and cisterns—breadth of beam of all the steamers on or near the river and the Gulf of Mexico—how many times the boat stops between any noint and any other point. sker for the control of the control

cal, biographical, historical, geological, anatomical, statiscal, astronomical, arithmetical, grammatical, ethical, or intellectual character, can be accommodated by calling upon any of the courteous and gentlemanly clerks connected with the boat; or, in their absence, any information will be cheerfully given by pilot, engineer, mate or deck-hands. N. B.—Although the courteous and gentlemanly attaches of the boat are remarkably well-informed on ordinary subjects, they have, as yet, been unable to determine the name, history, &c., of 'The man who struck Billy Patterson." Any passenger, having possession of such information, will confer a lavor by calling at this office and divulging it. consession of such information, which is a work by calling at this office and divulging it

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—A quarterly meeting was held recently in Boston, the president, Edward Jarvis, M. D., in the chair.

The death of Jared Sparks, LL. D., a resident of Jared Sparks, LL. D., a 1840.

the chair.

The death of Jared Sparks, LL. D., a resident member of the association since 1849, was announced, and resolutions of respect to his memory were passed.

The president, in behalf of E. B. Elliott, Esq., secretary of the United States Revenue Commission, presented a copy of a new Life Table for Prussia, constructed by Mr. Elliott while m Europe, with a statement of the data from which the same was derived, and also a description of the processes and methods of calculation adopted.

The processes are, to a certain extent, novel and summary, and, although brief, possessed of all the scientific accuracy and completeness of the larger and more tedious processes commonly followed in the construction of similar tables. This Life Table is said by Dr. Engel, of Berlim, the accomplished and eminent chief of the Statistical Bureau of Prussia, to be the second ever constructed for that country. The carlier table was also computed by Mr. Elliott, and has been published at length with the proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of Science, at Albany, N. Y., in 1856.

On motion of Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., the thanks of the Association were presented.

Y., in 1856.
On motion of Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., the thanks of the Association were presented to Mr. Elliott, and his document was referred to the President for disposal.
Dr. Jarvis gave statistics showing the proportion in different countries of persons of different periods of life that survive and pass to the next period. He also rave the order

different periods of life that survive and pass to the next period. He also gave the order of ratios of death, from specific causes, in different States of the Union. Hon. Samuel H. Walley read a paper howing that the effect on the industrial in-terests of the State by raising The legal rate of interest from six to seven per cent. would be beneficial. e beneficial.

be beneficial.

The President made remarks upon the ame subject, concurring in the views of Mr Welley, as did also J. Wingate Thornton Esq., and Ebenezer Alden, M. D.

A Yoked and Ham Sharkled Congress

A Yoked and Ham Sharkled Congress.

The House came to a realizing sense, during the proceedings of Monday, of the awknerd position Congress put itself in by typing ta head and legs together, and placing the independent of the rope in the hands of Steven's reconstruction committee. It was seen, as it has not been before, how completely it may prove an obstruction committee as long as it shooses. Mr. Latbam, of West Virginia, in reduced a series of resolutions to this effect that as the reconstruction committee have reported the people of Tennessee in condition to exercise the functions of a State in the Union, and as they are entitled to representation in Congress, the reconstruction committee be relieved from further consideration of the matter, and the credentials of the representatives elect be referred to the committee on elections, with instructions to report as soon as possible. Somebody insisted that under the rule these resolutions must go to the reconstruction committee. Speaker Colfux desided that the first resolutions for the configuration of the construction committee.

ceport as soon as possible. Somebody insisted that under the rule these resolutions must go to the reconstruction committee. Speaker Colfax decided that the first resolution, to take the Tonnessee case from the joint committee, was in order, but the resolution to refer the credentials of the Tennessee members to the election committee was not in order. Mr. Latham then withdrew this second resolution.

Mr. Conkling, from New York, dissented from the Speaker's ruling, that the first resolution was in order, and the Speaker reversed his ruling, and declared the resolution not in order. So nothing was left of the resolution but the preamble, and the matter dropped altogether, through lack of power in the House to take any action until the joint committee lets go the ropes and the House can unite itself. It is nearly two months since the committee reported Tennessee fit for representation in Congress, and yet Congress can do nothing until the committee constitutional prerogatives and act for themselves. It is not a pleasant fix to be in, but if the members will let Stevens yoke them up and han-shackle them at his severeign

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPURLICAN is published every Friday morning : One copy one year, \$1.00; Three copies one year, \$5.00; Ten copies one

[The following pleasant lines, by Dr. Danwin, contain nearly all the observed signs of rain it is supposed to have been written as an excuse to a friend for deferring an invitation to a country excursion. Many of these signs may be thought very childleb, and perhaps be ascribed to superatition; but they are really based upon well-known laws, and can be extensified by explained by

represition; but they are really based upon known laws, and can be scientifically explained wherene to them:]

The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look black, the glass is low,
The scott falls down, the spaniels alsep,
And spiders from their cobwebs creep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed,
The moon in h. los hid her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For, see: a rainbow spans the say.
The waits are damp, the di ches smell?
Closed is the pink syed pimpernel.
Harkt how the chairs and tables crack,
Old Betty's joints are on the rack.
Loud quack the dacks, the pescocks cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How sections are the conting swins.
The busy hee disturbs the kins.
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
The cricket, too, how loud it sings.
Fass on the hearth, with valvet paw,
Sits smoothing o'er her whiskered jaws.
Through the clear stream the faber ries,
And nimbly catch the incautions flies.
The sheep were seen, at early light,
Cropping the meads with eager bite.
Though June, the air is cold and chill;
The glowworms, numerous and bright,
Humed the dewy dell hast night. The mellow blackbird's voice is still. The glowworms, numerous and bright, Ibumed the dewy dell last night. At dusk the equalid tond was seen Hopping, crawling o'er the green. The frog has lost its yellow west, And in a dingy smit is dr. smed. The leach, disturbed, is newly risen. The whirling wind the dust obeys, And in a the rapid eddy plays. My deg, realized in his taste, Quite mutton hones on grae to feast; And see youd reads, how odd their flight, They initiate the gliding kites. Or seem, precipitate to fall, As it they felt the piercing ball. Twill surely vain... Isse, with sorrow, Our jaunt must be put of to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee. The Reconstruction Committee.

[From the Albany Reaning Journal]
The Reconstruction Committee met yesterday, for the purpose, as was supposed, of concluding a report to be made to Congress to-day. But the interview revealed the fact that marked differences existed between two branches upon one of the most important subjects presented for consideration.

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We do not care to notice the various rumors that are prevalent as to the character of these disagreements. Most of them are mere creations of fancy, and are quite as idely to be false as true. The main issue is undoubtedly negro suffrage. Stevens, with others of his class, contends for unrestricted franchise; but he is not thus far able to bring a majority to his views.

One fact is patent: The important legislation of the country should no legislation of the country should not should n

One fact is patent: The important legisla-tion of the country should no longer be re-arded by leaving it in the hands of this committee. Heretofore, all questions re-ating to reconstruction have be ne referred to it. One report was made by it under-pressure, but it has succeeded in preventing setion even upon that, thus far. Meanwhile the nation awaits, with enger expectsncy, the promulgation of some definite line of policy, upon which sentiment and action can be concentrated. It ought not to be asked to wait onger.

oncentrated. It ought not to be asked to wait onger.

The President has given his views, clearly and unequivocally. Upon some points they lisagree with those entertained by a major-ty of Congress. But precisely where the me of divergence begins, or what is essential to produce harmony between the two produce harmony between the two produces of the Administration, which should be laboring for a common object, nobody snows. That Stevens' committee has been the hitherto impenetrable barrier to all ac-

be laboring for a common object, nobody knows. Thad, Stevens' committee has been the hitherto impenetrable barrier to all action in this direction.

Congress should, in justice to itself and to its constituents, either demand a speedy and formal report from its Committee; or, if that cannot be attained, it should take the various subjects referred out of its hands, and begin their settlement in open House. At all events, give us a policy, and perplex us no longer with vague controversies or indeterminate generalities. The question of admitting the Tennessee delegation affords an opportunity to initiate some practical measures.

THE LETTUCE.—The Romans esteemed this egetable a clearer of the senses. They were vegretable a clearer of the senses. They were anciently eaten at the conclusion of their supper; but in the time of Domitian they changed this order, and served them with the first entries of their feasts. The wild lettuce, as well as the cultivated, was used medicin-ally by the Romans; and Paladius, a Greek physician, notices their culture in his treatise on fevers. We find no attempt to cultivate the lettuce in England until the fourth year